UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

This is how the first building built by the U. S. government appeared in 1907 before it was demolished. This is the only actual photograph that exists of this historical building. In 1907 the building was owned by The Stewart Electric Company. Frank Stewart was president of this concern. It was due to him that this picture and others that follow are available to posterity.

The Mint Master

February 2023

UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

2023 OFFICERS & BOARD

OFFICERS

President	LaVar Burton	801-755-2222
Vice President	Doug Nyholm	801-918-9522
Treasurer	Tom Davis	801-580-8637
Secretary	Steve Dissel	801-462-6396
Newsletter	Doug Nyholm	801-918-9522
Asst MM Ed./Dist	Robie Cagle	801-869-0605
Curator	Darin Lee	801-556-0789

BOARD MEMBERS

Mike Rek	916-806-0923
Robie Cagle	801-869-0605
Chris Larsen	801-300-9763
Larry Nielsen	801-870-2344
Larry Kimura	385-831-9705
Sherry Gunderson	385-232-5256
Mike Strasser	801-599-3034

APPOINTED POSITIONS

Bourse Chair /Bob Campbell 801-467-8636

Medals Chair / Larry Nielsen 801-870-2344

Hospitality—Richard Blaylock & Lamar Kemp

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE —- February 2023

Lavar Burton

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE

I want to thank all that came out in the bad weather for our monthly meeting Tuesday night. I hope everyone enjoyed the Coin Quiz and News & Views that Bruce Greggs and John Hinckley gave us. Thanks to Bob Campbell for swearing in our new Presidency and Board members. Thanks to Sandy Richins for the refreshments.

It was very interesting to hear our board members on how they got started collecting and their favorite coin.

Our thoughts and prayers go out to the Don Swain family. Don passed away in the early morning of January 25th. He was a friend to all of us and a familiar sight at our Utah coin shows. He will be sincerely missed.

Happy Valentines

LaVar Burton President

DON SWAIN

Contents & Agenda For February 14, 2023

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Meeting , 2023 February 14 at 7PM

Meeting location is:

Columbus Center - 2530 South 500 East, Salt Lake City

2023 DUES RENEWAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Your dues are due for 2023

Please submit your dues by April 11th

Please see the Membership Application on the last page for current fees.

Dues may be renewed at the next few meetings or sent by mail to the Utah Numismatic Societies address also listed at the top of the application.

TRANSITIONAL BOARD MEETING RESULTS FROM JANUARY 2nd

1. Larry Nielsen appointed as Medals Chairman by President LaVar Burton
2. Richard Blaylock and Lamar Kemp confirmed as Hospitality persons
3. Steve Dissel in charge of Sign-Up Sheet for quiz/news&views/Displays & Refreshments
4. Multiple Mini-Displays are permitted during each UNS meeting.
5. Larry Kimura reported that the Columbus Center raised costs for 11 months of meetings in 2023 to $1100.00.
6. Larry Nielsen will be scheduling Sugarhouse Park for our Summer Picnic.
7. Clay Riggs appointed by President LaVar Burton as Youth Advisor to the Board.
8. Tentative 2023 schedule proposed as shown below.
9. Board Meetings will be held monthly following our regular meeting at 8:30PM
10. Robie Cagle will research the clubs potential to qualify for 5013C Non-Profit status
11. The UNS is licensed for the website UtahCoinShows.com which is now active

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL
Swearing in new officers **Coin show info** **Board members intro.** **Dues Renewal**	**Guest Speaker / TBA** **Dues Renewal**	**Auction** **No News & Views or Quiz** **Dues Renewal**	**Guest Speaker** **Ogden Coin Show/Layton** **Dues Renewal**
MAY	**JUNE**	**JULY**	**AUGUST**
Club Birthday **Medals Voting** **Club Members speaking -** **Favorite coin/How you got started collecting**	**Youth Night** **NUTS Coin Show 9-10**	**UNS Picnic**	**Bourse**
SEPTEMBER	**OCTOBER**	**NOVEMBER**	**DECEMBER**
Successful Coin Displays **David Larson** **UNS Coin Show 29-30**	**Auction** **No News & Views or Quiz**	**Guest Speaker / TBA**	**Christmas Dinner**

ATTENDEES

Doug Nyholm / Cindy Cagle Ribie Cagle / Bob Campbell / Clay Riggs /Darin Lee / Steve Dissel /Chris Larsen /LaVar Burton / Sherry Gunderson /Larry Kimura

#

Joyce & Chris from Covenant Treasures will be our guest speakers for our February 14 meeting.

They will be speaking about how they got into the medal business.

Covenant Treasures will also have product for sale at our meeting.

They also will have product for sale during our meeting.

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MS65 PCGS

1823 O-108 Half Dollar
MS67 NGC

1910 Quarter Eagle
MS66 PCGS

1863 Three Dollar
PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS

1855-S Three Dollar
PR64 Cameo PCGS

1852-D Five Dollar
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ANTIQUE COIN STORIES & ADS

Doug Nyholm

For this issue of the MintMaster it will be different as the articles and information was taken from Historical numismatic publications. Most are from at least 75 years ago to well over 100 years ago. I find that many articles such as those reprinted here are timeless and contain much still pertinent information to collectors. Articles even 100 years old I find to be very interesting and the information written about is still factual and may not have been covered in the numismatic press for decades.

Some such as the brief article below from Masons Coin Magazine from 1880 may not be something the modern collector may want to indulge in but it was in general practice in the past century. The Trade Dollar article comes from the Numismatic Scrapbook magazine in 1952 and following that the F.W. Blake article is reprinted from an early Rare Coin Review by Bowers back in the 1970's. Next, when was the last time you saw an ad to purchase Electrotype copies, also from Masons magazine in th 1880's or a write up and ad for Sommer Islands Shillings from a 1950's magazine and price list. Next is the "This and That" column put together by Q. David Bowers in each of his 151 separate issues of the "Rare Coin Review" which was one of my most favorite publications and interesting features, I have a complete set of these in my library. Finally from Egdar Adams Private and Territorial Gold book from 1913 is a section on Mormon Gold coins followed by an article about the Carson City mint from a 1952 edition os the Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine. Lastly a Deseret News article from 1898 about Mormon Gold Coins was snuck in. The type is somewhat small and you may have to enlarge it to easily read but it is an interesting historical viewpoint. I hope you find these articles as interesting as I do.

How to Keep Coins Bright.

It has long been a source of annoyance to collectors of silver coins and medals to find that their coins, which have been carefully laid away in cabinets and drawers, become tarnished and frequently assume a black appearance, very detrimental to the value of fine and rare pieces. Wherever gas and coal fires are used silver coins will become tarnished, no matter how well enveloped in paper or protected by cabinet facilities. This tarnish can be avoided by occasionally dipping the pieces in a solution of *hyposulphite of soda*, and rinsing in hot water; the latter serving to dry the metal. We would recommend laying the pieces on a dry linen towel. Make the solution sufficiently strong to remove the tarnish. The use of the dangerous and deadly poison, cyanide of potassi, which serves the same purpose, should be avoided by all persons desirous of protecting their eyesight and avoiding other evils arising from its employment.

THE NUMISMATIC SCRAPBOOK MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
HEWITT BROS., 7320 MILWAUKEE AVE., CHICAGO 31

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Entered as second class matter January 17, 1938, at the post office at Chicago, Illinois under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Volume XVIII, No. 12 DECEMBER 1952 Whole No. 202

The Only Repudiated United States Coin

IN THE closing years of the 19th century citizens of the United States were watchful in their everyday business transactions to avoid being "stuck" with a particular coin —a genuine U.S. government minted piece at that! A silver trade dollar, the only U.S. coin which has been repudiated by our government.

The Act of February 12, 1873 which revised the laws relative to the mints and coinage, provided that the silver coins of the United States should be a trade-dollar, a half-dollar, a quarter-dollar, and a dime; and that said coins should be legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding $5 in any one payment. The trade dollar was to be 420 grains in weight as compared to the standard dollar of 412.5.

For many years the Mexican silver peso had been a highly valued coin in nearly all the far Eastern countries. Hundreds of millions of them were shipped to China, Japan, the Philippines and other countries in that part of the world to pay for the products exported from them to Europe and the United States. American Congressmen thought that a coin of practically the same weight and size of the Mexican peso or dollar could be used advantageously as a substitute for the Mexican coin.

The weight of the Mexican peso is 417.79 grains but 97.27 percent pure silver, so that while its gross weight was less than the U.S. trade dollar

its actual silver content was 7% greater and the oriental money changers were quick to detect the difference so that the trade dollar

did not replace the Mexican peso in oriental markets. Nevertheless over 35 million pieces of the trade dollar were coined and 28,778,862 were exported.

Section 21 of the Act of February 12, 1873 provided that any owner of silver bullion might deposit same at any mint to be made into trade dollars. The price of silver bullion began to drop and a joint resolution of Congress of July 22, 1876 provided that the trade dollar should not thereafter be a legal tender, and the Secretary of Treasury was authorized to limit from time to time, the coinage thereof to such an amount as he might deem necessary to meet the export demand.

With over eight million pieces in domestic circulation the holders of the coins, who had accepted them prior to the demonetization at face value, did not take very kindly to the idea of the dollar in their pocket suddenly becoming worth 60 cents. Their redemption became a public question but it was not until March 3, 1887 that Congress provided that for a period of six months after the passage of that act, trade dollars not defaced, mutilated or stamped should be received at certain offices of the Treasury Department in exchange for a like amount, dollar for dollar, of standard silver dollars or subsidiary coins. By the same act the law authorizing the coinage of trade dollars was repealed.

During this redemption period 7,689,036 pieces were received by the Treasury offices. Thereafter the trade dollar was only worth its bullion value and it was not until very recent years that the numismatic market value of common dates in ordinary condition became greater than $1.00.

Coinage of trade dollars commenced in July of 1873 and the last striking of any quantity was in April, 1878, thereafter coinage was restricted to proof pieces for collectors.

COINAGE OF TRADE DOLLARS BY MONTHS

	S.F.	C.C.	P.	Proofs
1873				
July	42,000	16,500	99,000	200
August	111,000	6,000	94,000	100
September	137,000	8,000	103,500	100
October	98,000	37,000		100
November	115,000	13,500	16,400	
December	200,000	43,500	84,000	100
Total	703,000	124,500	396,900	600
1874				
January		9,600	19,000	100
February	270,000	38,100	134,800	200
March	250,000	52,500	199,900	100
April	273,000	48,500	105,000	100
May	366,000	65,500	97,800	
June	259,000	71,000	103,600	100
July	158,000	76,500	100,000	
August	191,000	145,500	96,000	
September	271,000	209,000	131,000	50
October	229,000	201,000		
November	95,000	216,000		
December	187,000	240,000		50
Total	2,549,000	1,373,200	987,100	700
1875				
January	695,000	225,000		300
February	109,000	87,000		
March	30,000			200
April	652,000	75,000	200	
May	535,000	278,000	149,000	
June	227,000	88,700		
July				50
August	311,000	35,000	69,000	50
September	281,000	234,000		100
October	614,000	256,000		
November	517,000	234,000		
December	516,000	61,000		
Total	4,487,000	1,573,700	218,200	700
1876				
January	342,000	216,000	81,000	200
February	410,000	80,000	64,000	50
March	706,000	85,000		200
April	385,000	128,000		100
May	318,000			100
June	123,000		65,000	200
July	127,000		86,000	
August	473,000		84,000	200
September	450,000		75,000	
October	465,000			
November	545,000			100
December	883,000			
Total	5,227,000	509,000	455,000	1,150
1877				
January	1,082,000			
February	863,000		200	400
March	837,000		59,000	
April	876,000		181,000	
May	1,129,000		291,000	
June	312,000	221,000	123,000	
July	762,000	188,000	536,000	
August	1,329,000	122,000	440,000	
September	1,275,000		402,000	

	S.F.	C.C.	P.	Proofs
1877—Continued				
October	481,000		594,000	50
November			400,000	
December	573,000	3,000	13,000	60
Total	9,519,000	534,000	3,039,200	510
1878				
January	1,335,000	56,000		300
February	1,484,000	41,000		200
March	1,308,000			200
April	35,000			
May				200
Total	4,162,000	97,000		900

1879 (All at Philadelphia in Proof)

January	122
February	96
March	75
April	119
May	90
June	140
July	40
August	45
September	89
October	64
November	80
December	581
Total	1,541

1880 (All at Philadelphia in Proof)

February	488
March	777
April	201
May	58
June	50
July	20
August	25
September	30
October	27
November	40
December	271
Total	1,987

1881 (All at Philadelphia in Proof)

February	300
March	175
April	85
May	40
June	70
August	10
September	25
October	51
November	38
December	166
Total	960

1882 (All at Philadelphia in Proof)

February	393
March	277
April	49
May	70
June	23
July	30
August	10
September	20
October	20
November	40
December	165
Total	1,007

1883 (All at Philadelphia in Proof)

January	30
February	247
March	298
April	110
May	30
June	12
July	10
August	39
September	25
October	60
November	8
December	110
Total	979

As will be noted in the above table, which is reproduced from official reports, the last coinage of trade dollars was 110 pieces in December, 1883, however, pieces (in proof) are known bearing dates of 1884 and 1885. The existence of the 1884's was a carefully guarded secret until late in 1908 or early 1909 when John W. Haseltine offered six specimens for sale. These six probably came from the Idler collection which Haseltine was disposing of and which brought to light numerous previously unreported pieces including the famous $50 gold pieces of 1877 which are now in the national collection at the Smithsonian Institute. In 1909 it was established that ten specimens of the 1884 trade dollar were coined but the whereabouts of only eight was known at the time. Another original owner of an 1884 was A. M. Smith. At the time the existence of the 1884 trades was made known, no mention was made of those bearing date of 1885. These appeared on the numismatic horizon at a later date and most authorities "guess" that probably five specimens were struck.

Mr. Haseltine first offered the 1884's to another dealer for $40 each but was refused. Subsequent publicity soon boosted the price to $150. each, but they have never reached the heights of similar rarities. Present auction prices are $765 for 1884 and $1350. for 1885.

F.W. Blake: Western Assayer, Banker, and Expressman

In the lawless West, he was a man of integrity and character

by Douglas McDonald

The development of the American West in the 19th century encompassed so many events over such a broad area that even today many details still remain to be studied. One such story began with the chance appearance of a small silver ingot in Bowers and Merena's Abe Kosoff Estate auction late in 1985. Accidentally misattributed to a California firm, this piece had actually been issued by an assayer in the Nevada boomtown of Unionville. Slowly the search for data about this ingot-maker led to the unraveling of the life of a little-known pioneer banker, assayer and expressman—Francis Wheeler Blake.

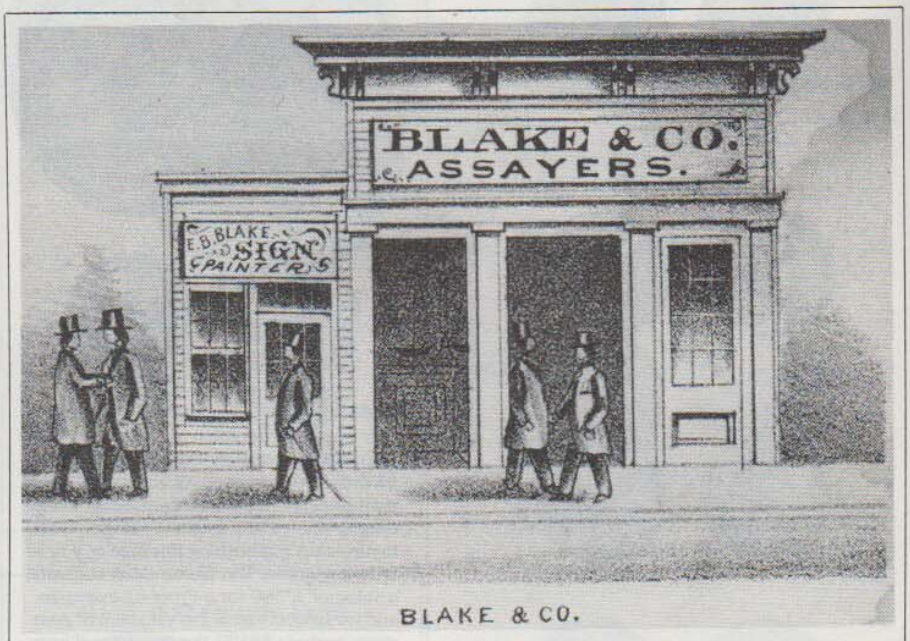
Born in Boston on July 24, 1828, Blake's early years in the East are unknown until he set sail for California in 1852. Choosing the faster sea route over an arduous overland journey, Blake took a ship to Panama, crossed the Isthmus on foot or mule-back, then sailed to San Francisco on board the steamer *Constitution*.

Shortly after his arrival on May 22, 1852, Blake headed for the northern California goldfields of Trinity County. There he found employment as an agent of Rhodes & Lusk Express in Weaverville, but soon realized that he could do much better for himself by opening his own business. Thus F.W. Blake & Co. Express was founded later in 1852 to operate stages between Weaverville and Shasta.

From the very beginning, and for the rest of his life, Blake was closely affiliated with Wells Fargo & Co. At first his line simply connected with their stages at Shasta. Then when he built his Weaverville office in 1854, which was one of the first brick buildings in town and cost the staggering sum of $5,000, he shared space with Wells Fargo, becoming their Weaverville agent. In addition to operating his daily express to Shasta and back, Blake also conducted a banking business which handled gold dust for the miners in the vicinity.

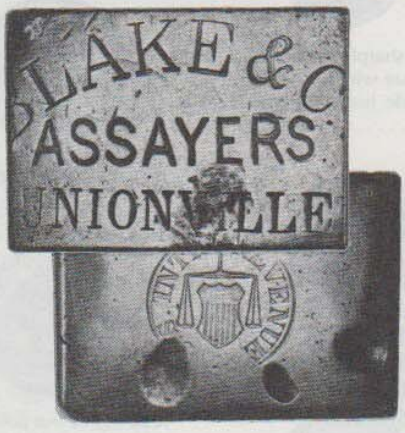
Blake sold his brick office building in August 1857, although he remained in business in Weaverville for two more years. Competition was heavy in both the express and banking businesses, which may have prompted Blake to abandon his ventures in 1859. Wells Fargo transferred their Weaverville agency to Greenhood & Newbauer's Northern Express, and Blake left Weaverville.

By 1861 he had relocated in Carson City, capital of the newly created Nevada Territory. There he operated a storage and commission business in partnership with J.O. Pope, and was a respected member of the business community. In April 1862, Blake was one of the 12 founders of the Odd Fellows' Carson City Lodge No. 4, but within two years he joined the rush to the booming mining camp of Unionville, Nevada.



Blake & Co.'s first Silver City assay office, occupied in 1866, was very similar in design to the office which he had erected 12 years earlier in Weaverville. (Idaho State Historical Society)

In March 1864, Blake purchased Block & Co.'s assay office in Upper Unionville, moved the equipment to a more auspicious location in Thomas Ewing's new brick building on Main Street, and reopened in April as "Blake & Co., Assayers." The firm's first ad stated, "Gold and Silver Bullion, and ores of every description melted and assayed; and returns of bullion made in bars or coin, at the option of depositors."



While operating in Unionville, Nevada, between March 1864 and April 1866, Blake cast this unusual 4.15 ounce silver ingot. The fineness, weight, and value are stamped in the ingot's edges.

The *Humboldt Register* newspaper reported on July 2 that "Blake's assay office...has been glutted, in the past two weeks, with crude bullion from the mail. Things begin to look like 'biz.' " Just how much "biz" was evident a month later when the same paper stated "Blake & Co. received Wednesday, for melting, 16,000 ounces crude bullion." Throughout the next two years similar notices appeared nearly every week stating the various amounts of bullion which he had received or the size of refined ingot shipped the preceding week. Besides his profitable assay business, Blake also served as secretary of the local chapter of the I.O.O.F., as well as secretary of both the Humboldt Salt Mining Co. and the Twilight Tunneling Co.

However, as with most mining booms, Unionville's heady days were short lived. By early 1866 the *Register* was complaining: "The times are dull, and many seek to improve their fortunes by going 'to other scenes and pastures new.' " Thomas Ewing, who operated an extensive retail merchandise store in the same building as Blake's assay office, shipped in April "a monster stock of groceries, liquors, clothing, hardware, mining tools, provisions, and the like" to the bustling new mining camp of Silver City, Idaho Territory.

Blake must have already decided to move north to Silver City, for his last advertisement appeared in the *Register* on April 28, and he quickly sold his assay business to H.M. Judge, previously an assayer for the Ophir Mining Company in Virginia City. When Ewing left Unionville on April 30 to follow his goods north, Blake was one of those accompanying him. Also in the party was Edward B. Blake, believed to be Francis' brother, but about whom little else is known.

By July the new firm of Blake & Co., Assayers, had begun operations in a building on Washington Street, with E.B. Blake opening a small sign painting business next door, but there was still one item of unfinished business in Nevada. On November 8, 1866, Blake, who was then 38 years of age, married 22-year-old Sarah E. Meador in the tiny Nevada community of Limerick.

The Silver City assay office continued to prosper. In July 1867, Blake & Co. advertised in the *Owyhee Avalanche*: "We guarantee our Assays to conform accurately to the standard of the U.S. Branch

Mint. Bars discounted at current rates. Particular attention paid to assays of Ore of every description." A later history of Owyhee County stated that he "was engaged as assayer for all the principal mines and mills in this locality."

When the couple's only child, Edward Meador Blake, was born on August 7, 1867, it is thought that he was named for the Edward Blake who accompanied Francis to Idaho the previous year.

In 1868 Blake became the local agent for the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York, and is also reported to have built an imposing stone building known as the Granite Block. The following year he expanded further by purchasing Charles P. Robbins' jewelry and watchmaking store located in the Granite Block, and by early 1870 he had also moved the assay office into this building.

Blake's various business enterprises remained unchanged until October 1873, when the assay office apparently closed. The November 15 issue of the *Avalanche* reported, "Mr. and Mrs. F.W. Blake and Master Eddie took their departure for Boston last Thursday evening. Mr. Blake goes to visit his old mother, whom he has not seen for 23 years, and will return about the middle of next month." The newspaper was in error, though, as Blake did not return to Silver City, and his jewelry store was closed the following April.

The Blake family remained in the East, possibly residing in New York as well as Boston, until they moved to Prescott, Arizona Territory. On October 29, 1875 the *Arizona Weekly Miner* stated that Frank W. Blake had been appointed agent for the new Arizona and New Mexico Express Company which would connect Prescott with the railroad at Caliente.

Returning to the express business was not enough, though, and by August he had opened an assay office in Prescott. The editor of the *Miner* was moved to comment, "We have known Mr. Blake, as an Assayer, for nearly a quarter of a century, in California, Nevada, and Idaho, and have yet to hear the correctness of a single assay of his questioned."

This assay office, like those previously established elsewhere, immediately proved to be a success, enabling Blake to take on the positions of secretary and bookkeeper of the Peck Mining Company. In his spare time he was also involved in locating the Grecian Bend mine in the Tiger mining district, the Atlas mine in the Hassayampa district, and the Apache mine in the Weaver mining district.

Early in June 1877, Wells Fargo & Co. opened their Prescott office, and naturally chose F.W. Blake as their agent. Soon he was also appointed agent and general superintendent for the Peck Mining Company, was elected mayor of Prescott, and once again began selling insurance on the side.

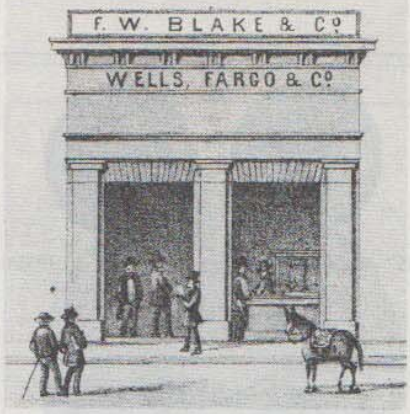
Blake remained Wells Fargo & Co.'s agent in Prescott until 1884, when he allowed the position to be filled by his brother-in-law, John Frank Meador. Mrs. Blake's father had settled in Arizona's Salt River Valley and the Blakes became fairly close to the Meador family.

For the next four years Blake turned his attentions to other projects such as the Walnut Grove Water Storage Co., the Piedmont Cattle Co., the local Masonic chapter, the First National Bank in Prescott, and for a time he even served as cashier of the Bank of Prescott. At one point, a local newspaperman rightfully called Blake "the hardest desk worker in Prescott."

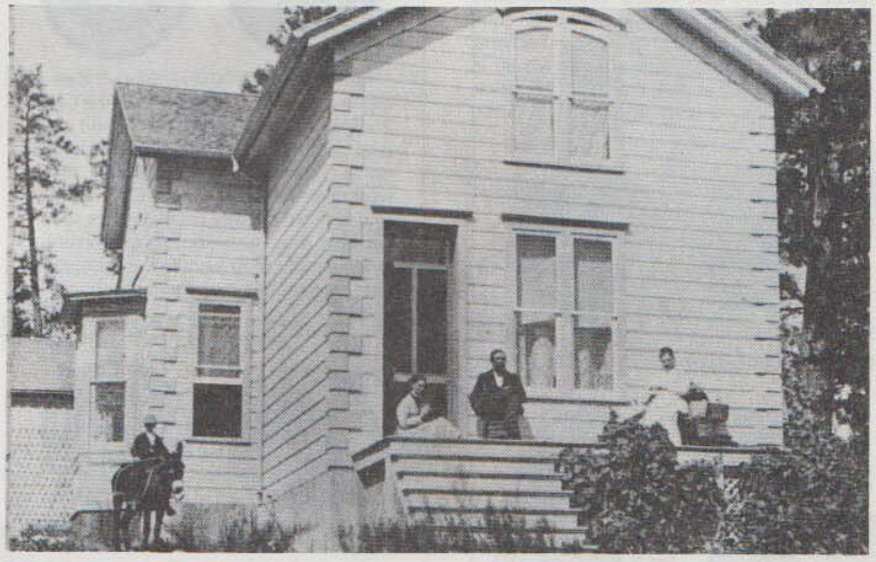
In 1888 Blake again assumed the position of Wells Fargo agent, which he held until ill health forced his resignation in 1895. Edward M. Blake then succeeded his father as agent and held this office until 1899.

On August 1, 1895 Francis Blake died in Prescott of Bright's disease. He was buried in the local Masonic cemetery, where his wife was also laid to rest when she died in 1923.

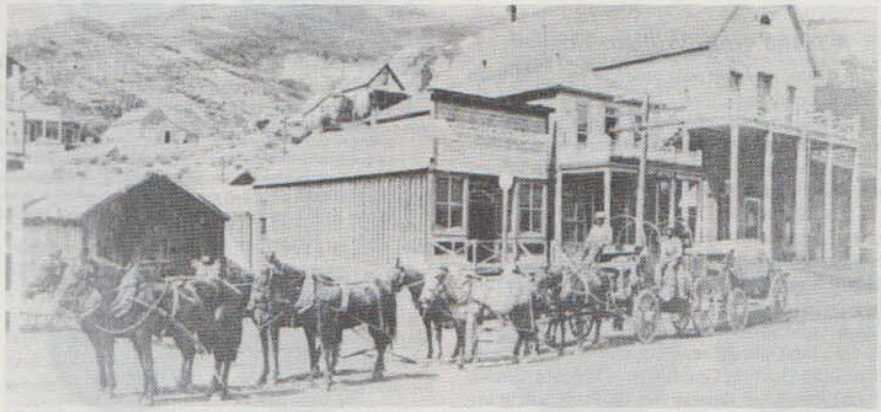
For 42 years Blake had been an expressman, banker, and assayer, serving countless thousands of people in four states and territories. "He was a man of more than ordinary ability," one obituary stated. "His death will cause a widespread sadness." Blake's integrity and character were without reproach, and perhaps his greatest achievement was the creation of some stability in raw mining camps scattered in the remote regions of the West.



Blake's 1854 office building, one of the first brick structures constructed in Weaverville, California, was shared by Wells Fargo Company and the F.W. Blake Express Co. (Bancroft Library)



Francis and Sarah Blake posed for this photograph at their residence in West Prescott in 1878. The second woman is Mrs. George Curtis, with Edward Blake sitting on the donkey beside the house. (Sharlot Hall Museum)



The two-story building at far right shows the wood frame addition built over the Granite Block in 1873. Blake's second Silver City assay office and jewelry store were located downstairs, behind the five tall, white pillars, while the second floor addition was known as Champion Hall, a favorite site for meetings and stage plays. (Owyhee County Historical Society)

Electrotype Copies of Rare and Uncirculated Coins.

To collectors unable to procure original pieces we will mail, postpaid or express free, any one or more of the following rare coins and medals; viz.: —

UNITED STATES CENTS.

Date.		Price.
1793.	Flowing hair	$0.25
1793.	Ameri chain	.25
1793.	America "	.25
1793.	Liberty cap	.25
1794.	" "	.20
1795.	Jefferson head	.25
1799.	Fine	.25
1804.	"	.25
1804.	Broken die	.25
1809.	Uncirculated	.25

UNITED-STATES HALF-CENTS.

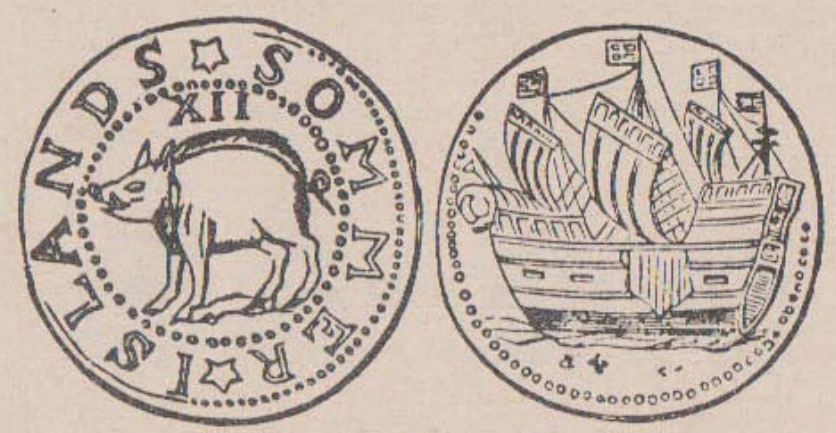
Date.		Price.
1793.	Uncirculated	$0.25
1794.	"	.20
1795.	"	.25
1796.	Fine	.25
1802.	Uncirculated	.25
1811.	Good	.20
1831.	Uncirculated	.25
1836.	"	.25
1840.	"	.25
1841.	"	.25
1842.	"	.25
1843.	"	.25
1844.	"	.25
1845.	"	.25
1846.	"	.25
1847.	"	.25
1848.	"	.25
1849.	"	.25
1852.	"	.25

COLONIAL COINS.

Date.		Price.
1787.	Massachusetts half-cent	$0 20
1788.	Massachusetts half-cent	.20
1787.	Massachusetts half-cent, arrows in left talon	.20
1787.	Massachusetts half-cent, arrows in right talon	.20
1788.	Massachusetts half-cent	.20
1722.	Rosa Americana half-penny	$0.20
1733.	Rosa Americana penny	.30
1792.	Parent of Science and Liberty	.20
1792.	Parent of Science and Liberty, silver centre	.20
1792.	Parent of Science and Liberty, cent	.30
1652.	Pine-tree shilling	.20
1652.	Pine-tree sixpence	.20
	Oak-tree shilling	.20
1778.	"Non Depens Status"	.20
	"U.S.A., bar cent"	.20
	"Sommer's Island"	.25
	Baltimore half-cent	.20
	Kentucky cent	.20
1787.	"Immunis Columbia"	.20
1787.	"Neo Eboracus, N.Y. Excelsior"	.25
1787.	"Liber Natus Libertatem Defendo"	.25
1787.	"George Clinton"	.25
1783.	"Nova Constellatio, 500 mills,"	.25
1783.	"Nova Constellatio, 1,000 mills,"	.30
1694.	Carolina elephant	.25
1694.	London elephant	.25
1694.	New-England elephant	.25
1796.	Kentucky cent	.25
1787.	"Fugio;" reverse, thirteen links, with names of States	.20
1787.	"Fugio;" reverse, variety	.20
1787.	"Fugio;" reverse, thirteen links, without names of States	.20
1737.	"Granby;" reverse, three hammers,	.20
1737.	"Granby;" reverse, axe	.20
1766.	"Pitt Token"	.20
1785.	"Inimica Tyrannis Americana;" reverse, "Confederatio," thirteen small stars in centre	.25
1785.	"Inimica Tyrannis Americana;" reverse, "Confederatio," thirteen large stars in centre	.25

[To be continued.]

EARLY AMERICAN COINS



Sommer Island Shilling

The first coin made FOR America, in memory of Sir George Sommers, who was shipwrecked upon the Bermudas or Sommer Islands in 1612. They are made of brass-shilling, six-pence and three-pence. They bear no date, but are supposed to have been coined in 1616.

The first metallic coins made in America were the New England shilling, six-pence and three-pence. They consist of planchets of silver having N. E. stamped on one side and XII, VI, or VII on the other. They were authorized by the general court of Massachusetts, at Boston, May 27, 1652. On June 20, 1652, an order was issued for the construction of a house for the MINT, which eventually was built just south of the entrance to Pembroke Square, on land belonging to John Hull. The building, when completed, measured sixteen feet square and ten feet high. On June 11, John Hull and Robert Sandersons were sworn in as officers of the mint, and they were to receive one shilling and six-pence for every twenty shillings coined. The shillings were to weigh seventy-two grains, fineness nine hundred and twenty-five, and the six-pence and three-pence in proportion. There is no date on these coins, but they were coined in the same year as authorized, and only a limited number were issued of the above type, and the dies changed the same year to the Oak, Willow and Pine Tree coins, which all bear the date of 1652 and 1662, but had been coined for nearly thirty years.

There are numerous counterfeits of these coins, but they can be readily distinguished by their symmetrical appearance. The originals are clipped into an irregular round shape and the N. E. and numerals are never opposite each other, but at the side, or one on top and the other at the bottom.

Sommer Islands: **(These are dealers' selling prices)**

	GOOD	TO FINE
Shilling, thick planchet, copper, size 20	$125.00	$275.00
Shilling, same but thin planchet	175.00	350.00
Six-pence, same type, size 17	100.00	160.00
Three-pence, same, no legend	125.00	275.00
The two-pence are supposed to be counterfeits.		
All were extremely rare, even 70 years ago	100.00	160.00

This and That

AN ARTICLE by Julie Romandetta in *The Boston Herald* informs us that there are 792 tombstones in Tombstone, Arizona, and there are 3,723 Pontiacs in Pontiac, Michigan.

* * *

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, not to be confused with the American Numismatic *Association,* has been increasingly active in recent years. At periodic intervals it issues the *A.N.S. Newsletter* and various monographs, the latter being definitive essays on various aspects of coinage, primarily world and ancient (but with some exceptions). Founded in 1858, the A.N.S. is the oldest national numismatic organization. During the last century, and extending until about 1920, it was very prominent in the field of American coinage and American numismatic research, publishing on a regular basis the highly respected *American Journal of Numismatics* (which later lapsed to occasional issuings of monographs, without the current news articles which distinguish the earlier versions). In New York City, a beautiful numismatic museum is maintained. Readers interested in joining the A.N.S. or learning more can do so by writing: American Numismatic Society, Broadway and 155th Street, New York, New York 10032. It wouldn't hurt to mention that you saw this in our *Rare Coin Review!*

* * *

TRADITION is the theme of a recent *Numismatic News* advertisement, spotted by your editor in the *New England Numismatic Association News:* "Remember when collecting coins was a satisfying hobby? Remember when you could answer an ad and get what you paid for? Remember when the thrill of discovery and the exhilaration of learning made numismatics so worthwhile? It's still that way in *Numismatic News*...we have never lost our enthusiasm for the hobby, and it shows on every page, from Bernett Anderson's "Reports from Washington" to Allan Herbert's "Coin Clinic." If you find your enthusiasm for the hobby flagging; if you fail to get fair treatment elsewhere; if you think the hobby is on the treadmill to nowhere, come with us. At *Numismatic News* we believe the best is yet to come."

* * *

EVELYN NEWMAN, wife of noted coin researcher Eric Newman, was instrumental in publishing a nifty history of Union Station, Saint Louis, as part of a grand restoration project which saw the creation of a combined historic area restoration, hotel facility, and shopping arcade—*a la* the new waterfront district in Baltimore, Fanueil Hall in Boston, etc.

* * *

AT THE A.N.A. CONVENTION BANQUET held in Milwaukee last August, special issues of *A Guide Book of United States Coins* were distributed as place favors, each copy being distinguished by a gold imprint on the cover bearing an inscription inviting attendees to the convention, encircling the portraits of three famous Wisconsin numismatists: Henry O. Grandberg, Chester Krause, and R.S. Yeoman. Ken Bressett, who masterminded the project, told your editor that the "mintage" of the edition was 500, and that after the banquet was over just one or two cartons remained. He was in a quandary as to whether to sell them to interested book collectors for $25 each or whether they should be destroyed, limiting the number actually distributed to slightly more than 400—one for each banquet guest. In any event, a special *Guide Book* variety has been created. This prompted us to recall with Ken the situation many years ago when we facetiously suggested that the familiar volume, nicknamed the "Red Book," might not always be in red—what if another color were produced? Whereupon Ken made up a one-of-a-kind gray covered "Red Book" to send to us. In another instance, we suggested, again facetiously, that the *Guide Book* might increase its revenues if it accepted advertising, where upon Ken sent us a "special" edition made up as a joke, with the end papers devoted to sales messages from our company! All of this sort of thing, of course, makes numismatics—and book collecting—a lot of fun.

* * *

A BIT SPECIALIZED but quite interesting is a monograph recently received from Douglas B. MacDonald of P.O. Box 20443, Reno, Nevada 89515. He offers for sale for $3.95 the study *San Francisco Clearing House Certificates—Last of California's Private Money,* by Robert J. Chandler. Readers may wish to order copies directly from the source indicated.

* * *

AN EASY WAY to buy books. In an article about New York City's Strand Bookstore in the *Wall Street Journal,* after discussing the majority of the store's clients, primarily big collectors, historians, librarians, and others, it was noted that sales were often made to interior decorators: "For $5 a foot, decorators can purchase a selection of volumes to show a wide range of knowledge or simply look good." This reminds us of a dinner conversation we had a few years ago with a writer for *Architectural Digest,* who told us of a decorator who thought his client should have a library, and set about buying him one, with each and every book bound in green!

* * *

ONLY IN AMERICA: A new shaver known as the Stubble Device permits the user to "choose between evenly trimmed one-day's shadow or heavier five-day growth," according to an article in *The Wall Street Journal.*

* * *

NEW HAMPSHIRE recently lead the nation with the lowest unemployment rate. At the same time it was pinpointed as the highest growth state in the Northeast. We hesitate to publish this, however, as we certainly don't want to call attention to our state—heaven knows, we have enough people here already!

* * *

READER B.P. informed us that the series of "Day Tripping Through the Guide Book" articles created such interest that he wanted to buy a copy of *Guide Book of United States Coins.* That goes to show that one should take nothing for granted; we thought that *everyone* on our mailing list was familiar with this popular reference.

* * *

ALMOST but not quite: The other day Bob Rubel, while cataloguing an 1802/1 Draped Bust dollar, thought he had discovered a new reverse die variety—and showed it to Dave Bowers, who agreed. The two checked further and, a few minutes later, found they had not. The problem was resolved when it was learned that the edition of *The United States Early Silver Dollars from 1794 to 1803,* by M.H. Bolender, with which they had been working had an incorrect photographic plate! Now, that particular reference copy has a bold notation in pen pointing out the error.

* * *

THE LESHER HOUSE, located in Victor, Colorado, and restored under the auspices of the American Numismatic Association, has been a popular weekend retreat for A.N.A. staff members, we have been told—with Executive Director Ruthann Bretell trying it out for a mini-vacation, and with other staffers signing up for their turns. Years ago, Joseph Lesher (reference: page 261 of the *Guide Book*) lived there and dispensed from the front parlor many of the "dollars" bearing his name.

* * *

YOUR EDITOR'S PARADE WAGON, containing a 53-note calliope with gleaming brass whistles, was a featured attraction at several charitable events in New Hampshire during the past summer season, drawing crowds each time. By actual measurement, one listener reported it could be heard 1.3 miles away!

* * *

REPORTING ON THE A.N.A. CONVENTION, *Coin World* (reference: issue of August 27), noted on the front page: "Stronger Collector Element Rules A.N.A. Show." Editor Beth Deisher noted: "As we began to reflect on the just-concluded [convention], such phrases as 'collector-oriented,' 'friendly,' and 'fun' were among first utterances. There did seem to be more collectors—at specialized collector organization meetings, educational forums, at the auction and walking around the bourse, looking and buying, than there might have been at other A.N.A.-sponsored shows during recent years." Among the comments we remember, the impartial observation volunteered by two taxi drivers on separate short trips in downtown Milwaukee: "These coin collectors are the nicest group of people we have had in Milwaukee in the last 10 years," reported one driver, who also added he had been driving a taxi in the city for more than 20 years. "I wish this group would come back every year," the other driver said.

* * *

HOPEFULLY, some commemorative collectors had a chance to visit the exhibit, "P.T. Barnum: Prince of Humbug, Merchant of Delight," which was on display in Hartford at the Connecticut Historical Society August 5th through September 30th. Barnum is, of course, memorialized on the 1936 Bridgeport commemorative half dollar. While such phrases as "there is a sucker born every minute" and "every cloud has a silver lining" have been attributed to him, and while Walter Breen has characterized Barnum as "patron saint of coin collectors," Barnum benefited many who came in touch with him, was a man of honor and integrity, and probably did more for the city of Bridgeport than anyone else in its history.

* * *

SPEAKING OF COMMEMORATIVES, the other day your editor had the chance to go through

UTAH

Salt Lake City.

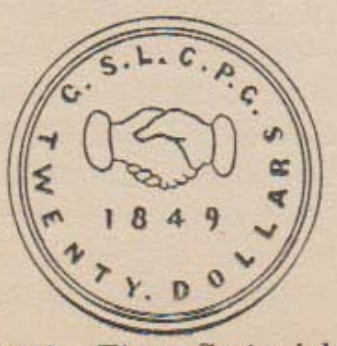
1849-1860.

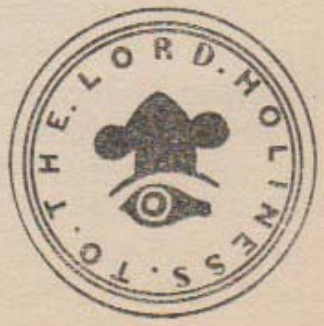
Very little metallic currency passed among the Mormons in 1849, gold dust being the only circulating medium, and the Latter Day Saints made arrangements to strike gold coins bearing their own stamp from the great quantities of gold that had come from California. Apparatus necessary for coinage was constructed by residents of the Mormon capital, the mint being located on South Temple Street. Thomas Bullock was the director. In the cellar the gold dust and nuggets were refined, while on the first floor was placed the primitive coining press. John Kay was the first coiner. The designs of the gold pieces of 1849, of the denomination of $2.50, $5, $10, and $20, were very much alike, the dies being engraved by a local dentist, James M. Barlow. Previous to this it is said an attempt had been made to strike gold coins from dies engraved by Robert Campbell, which were broken. It is not known whether any of the coins of this earlier pattern are in existence. The intrinsic value of the $20 pieces ranged from $16 to $18. The fineness of the gold varied from .899 to .900, but the weight was about 85 grains less than that of the United States double eagle, ranging from 436 to 453 grains. This Mormon double eagle was the first coin of the denomination to be issued in the United States, and presumably first made its appearance about May, 1849. Cary Peebles, a California pioneer, states that he sold goods to the Mormons in May, 1849, and received in return $4,000 worth of new Mormon coins, the first issued at the Salt Lake City Mint, as he stood by and watched the coins being made. The ten-dollar piece averaged in weight from 219 to 224 grains, with an intrinsic value between $8.50 and $8.70. The five-dollar piece of 1849 weighed 111 grains, of an intrinsic value of about $4.30, and the $2.50 piece, of a weight of 58 grains, had a value of $2.25. All of the Mormon coins had plain edges. In 1850 a new design for a five-dollar piece was executed. This was similar to the same denomination of 1849, but showed a circle of nine stars around a somewhat different eye and mitre. No more coins were issued bearing the Mormon stamp until 1860, when a new variety of five-dollar piece of original design was issued. A mint assay of this specimen showed it to weigh 116 grains, with a fineness of .874, the intrinsic value being $4.40. This was the last coin to be issued at the Mormon mint.

$2.50. 1849. Fine, Stickney, 1907 ..... $175.00
$2.50. 1849. Fine, Elder, 1907 ..... 90.00
$2.50. 1849. Very good, Zabriskie, 1909 ..... 77.50

$5. 1849. Stickney, 1907 ..... 27.50
$5. 1849. About uncirculated, Elder, 1907 ..... 40.75
$5. 1849. Extremely fine, Wilcox, 1901 ..... 32.00
$5. 1849. About uncirculated, Elder, 1908 ..... 46.25
$5. 1849. Fine, Zabriskie, 1909 ..... 47.50

$10. 1849. Poor, Leavitt, 1884 ..... 16.00
$10. 1849. Dietrich, 1884 ..... 22.00
$10. 1849. Very good, Zabriskie, 1909 ..... 705.00
$20. 1849. Very good, Brown, 1904 ..... 150.00





$20. 1849. Fine, Cartwright, 1907 ..... 155.00

THE NUMISMATIC SCRAPBOOK MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

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The Carson City Mint

The bill to establish a branch mint in Nevada, introduced into the House of Representatives and recommended for consideration by the Secretary of the Treasury, passed that House without debate after being reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, March 3, 1863. On the same day, the same bill was considered in the Senate, without being referred to any committee, and after a short debate, in which the bill was opposed by the chairman of the Committee on Finance, was passed.

Accompanying this bill was a report by a member of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, and apparently its chief advocate before the Committee of the Whole. The substance of this report was also represented to the Senate in behalf of the same bill.

The chief argument in the report was that Nevada producers had to ship their gold and silver to San Francisco and the transportation charges amounted to 5 or 6 percent, plus a 2 percent cost in carrying back the finished coin. The report goes on to say: "The transportation of silver is still more expensive. The bullion used in commerce can be shipped abroad in that shape as well if not better than in coin. The coinage of the amount that would find its way out of the Territory in payment of supplies and transportation it is believed will reach at least half a million per annum."

At that time all but 5 or 6 percent of the precious metal production of Nevada, came from the Comstock Lode, the main part of whose production was forwarded to San Francisco for refining and coinage.

Therefore Carson City was selected for site of the Nevada Mint. It was on the line of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad, 34 miles from Reno, on the Central Pacific Railroad, and 300 from San Francisco, and only 14 miles from Virginia City —the location of the great mines of the Comstock Lode.

However, despite the fact that the Carson City Mint was only 14 miles from the mines, substantially the whole product of Comstock continued to be shipped to San Francisco after the mint opened for business on January 8, 1870.

The large producer of gold bullion in Nevada found it to his advantage to continue to ship to San Francisco because returns by draft were at once available for supplies and gen-

eral use, and from the circumstance that San Francisco offered superior facilities for parting by private refineries as well as by the mint The most important of such facilities was a ready market for silver bars over and above the limited demand for coinage.

The depositor at Carson City was, on the other hand, called upon to transport his bullion to that city and to receive back, by express, the value in coin. If the coin exceeded his local requirements, he had to forward it to a bank in San Francisco. Or if the mint at Carson could not purchase his excess silver bars they had to be shipped to San Francisco bullion market. The result of this situation was that the production of the big mines went to San Francisco.

The conditions of distribution of coin from the Carson City Mint, so operated as to narrowly limit its output to the local requirements. This explains why the bulk of the coins of CC mint mark were struck in such small numbers.

The cost per piece of coinage at the mint at Carson City when mainly occupied with double eagles and silver dollars was 7.28 cents in 1884 and 9.13 cents in 1885, compared with 1.55 in 1884 and 1.49 in 1885 at the New Orleans mint—the two institutions being occupied with about the same class of coinage.

These factors led the Treasury Department to suspend coinage at Carson City in 1885. On August 14 of that year the coiner, for want of occupation, was suspended by the President.

Congress passed the Sherman Silver Act in 1890 and coinage operation resumed at Carson City that year. It was suspended in 1893 on order of the Secretary of Treasury, but the institution continued to function for some years afterward as an assay office.

For the first few years coinage of silver dollars at Carson City was very limited, then the Coinage Act of February 12, 1873, created the Trade Dollar but failed to provide for the Standard Dollar. The Bland-Allison Act of February 28, 1878 directed the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase not less than two million dollars worth and not more than four million dollars worth of silver bullion per month and to coin it into silver dollars.

Coinage of standard dollars was resumed that year and continued to 1885. Most of the 1878 to 1885 dollars of CC mint were not placed in circulation but were shipped to Washington as reserve, where they remained in original bags until 1938. Shortly before Christmas of that year a Washington numismatist visited the cash window of the Treasury Department to obtain a few silver dollars which the Department customarily brought out of the vaults for Christmas demands. He was pleasantly shocked to receive CC mint pieces which were selling up to $15.00 each. The CC mint dollars that were released at that time included 1880, 1882, 1883 and 1884. Dollars of 1881-S, 1883-P, 1884-O and 1885-O were released at the same time.

Due to low coinage, coupled with the fact that few of the numismatists of that period collected branch mint coins, today (with some exceptions) practically all CC mint coins are either scarce, rare, or very rare. The outstanding rarities are the 1873 dime without arrows and the 1876 twenty cent piece. The dime was sold in the Menjou sale (1950) for $3,650.00.

According to published mint re-

FEBRUARY PRIZES

ON TIME PRIZE : 1992 Mint Set

MEMBER PRIZE: 1982 Washington Comm Proof Half

YOUTH PRIZE: State Quarter Sets

GENERAL PRIZES

1. Thessaly Ancient Coin
2. 1935 H $1 US Note FR 1618
3. American Presidents Set
4. 1988 D Olympic Commem Dollar
5. 1966 Monaco 10 Francs silver
6. XF Morgan
7. 1921 Morgan
8. 1918 P Standing Liberty 25C VF
9. Silver Eagle
10. 2009 Lincoln Commem Proof Cent Set
11. America The Beautiful Quarters S mints

BUY OF THE MONTH

The buy-of-the-month will be AU/BU Jefferson War Nickels. These are the 40% Silver nickels that were minted during World War II 1942-1945. They are in very nice condition and will sell for $3 each with an initial limit of 5. Early birds get the best dates and grades!

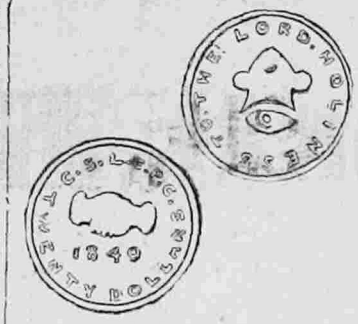
Thanks to our curator Darin Lee for these prizes.

THE DESERET GOLD COINAGE

The ancient coinage of Utah, the period when the glittering particles of yellow gold from California were minted in a little adobe building in Salt Lake, has been half forgotten. The written and printed records of that time, by a strange oversight, throw no light on the subject.

Those Utahns whose memory dates back to 1849 remember the establishment of the mint, but the exact dates are confused. It was some time toward the close of 1849 that the mint was inaugurated as a measure of public convenience. Brigham Young was the instigator of the coinage system, and exercised a personal supervision over the work.

Prior to the establishment of the mint, all gold dust had to be weighed when payments for merchandise or other articles were made. In many cases the merchant with whom the purchaser was dealing had no gold scales, and much trouble resulted. The metal was too precious to permit of guesswork in ascertaining the weight required to cover a given sum, and the customer would be put to the trouble of looking up scales to aid him in his payment.



The Twenty-Dollar Piece.

The Coins, all Actual Size.

The Two-and-a-Half Piece.

The Five-Dollar Piece of 1849.

The Five-Dollar Piece of 1850.

The Five-Dollar Piece of 1860.

The Ten-Dollar Piece.

The Old Mint—About to be Taken Down.

Old-timers disagree as to who made the dies with which the gold was stamped into $2.50, $5, $10 and $20 coins. The honor lies between John Kay and James M. Barlow. Kay was a mechanic and Barlow a jeweler and dentist. Judge Hammond of San Juan, who came to Utah in 1848, says that dies were made by both men.

He thinks Kay made the first, which were unsatisfactory and imperfect, and that Barlow made the later ones.

Thomas Bullock was chief clerk and active director of the mine during its entire operation. The gold which was used came chiefly from California, much of it being brought here by members of the Morman battalion on their return from the Mexican war.

They carried the precious dust and nuggets in buckskin pouches to the mints, where it was weighed and coined absolutely without alloy. The mint building was at that time a considerably more pretentious structure than it is today. It was two stories high and contained half a dozen rooms.

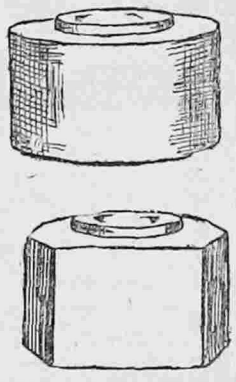
The crucibles in which the gold was melted were in the cellar. The primitive machine with which the cooling metal was stamped into coin stood in a back room on the first floor. All the work was done by hand, and every piece of the machinery was made by Salt Lake artisans. Of necessity, no base metal appeared in the finished product. Twenty-five grains of gold was the equivalent of a dollar.

The man who had 67½ grains turned that amount over to Mr. Bullock, who sent it at once to Messrs. Kay and Barlow. It was immediately melted and turned into a coin of the value of $2.50. So it was with the pieces of larger denomination, and the mint customer, if he so desired, could follow his metal with his eyes from his pouch through the crucible, press and stamp.

No toll was taken out of the gold, the coinage being absolutely free. At first the $2.50 pieces were most plentiful and popular. Then a large number of $5 coins were made, and these, with the first named, constituted the bulk of the mint's work. Not many $10 pieces were minted, and the $20 coins were still fewer.

The mint ceased operations in 1860, because of the appearance in sufficient quantities of United States gold and silver coins. Although the space of time since the last pouch was emptied into Thomas Bullock's "money mill," as it was called, is comparatively short, few of the coins are known to be in existence today. Because of their purity they were rapidly, and as a consequence deteriorated in value by erosion.

Many of them were remelted and made into necklaces, chains and other articles of jewelry. Apostle Brigham Young has a watch chain that was made from two of the twenty-dollar pieces. He had the chain made in Geneva, Switzerland, while in that country some years ago. E. H. Peirce has one $20 coin, and several others are in possession of Salt Lakers.



Dies Used in the Coining.

When President Brigham Young died in 1877 his executors, in going over his personal property, found a locked strong box. On forcing the lid, a number of the coins of the period described were found. They covered all the denominations, and were sold at auction, bringing a premium over their face value. President Young's son, Apostle Brigham Young, at that time secured six of the five-dollar denomination which he still has. The others were scattered in such a way as to make it impossible to trace them.

It will be seen from the accompanying cuts taken from fac similes in the Deseret museum, and from a twenty-dollar piece kindly lent by Mr. E. H. Peirce, showing the reverse and obverse sides of the coins, that two sets of dies were used for the five-dollar pieces. The first set, as has been stated, proving unsatisfactory, another set was made. No milling appears on the edges except in the last issues.

The lettering and other technical points on both sets were imperfect, but the coins served their day and purpose well. They passed current at their face value as readily outside of Utah as within its borders.

The California slug circulated also very freely here and was used for other purposes besides money. Apostle Brigham Young said yesterday that as a boy he had frequently seen men pitching quoits with California slugs.

The old mint building has also had its day. Now it is falling into dilapidation, and like the ancient dies and presses, must soon give way to newer things. It stands on South Temple street just behind the first entrance in the wall east of the Deseret News office. Its number would be approximately 23 East South Temple street.

The Numismatic Cabinet of
James Allaire Millholland
(1842-1911)

Stack's Bowers Galleries is very proud to present the James Allaire Millholland Collection, bringing us back in time for a rare glimpse at old-school collecting, when coins were acquired in many instances one at a time and placed in custom-built wood trays and cabinets. This extraordinary level of numismatic nostalgia is quite special in this day and age. We expect there to be great excitement when the approximately 550 coins in the collection cross the auction block in the Stack's Bowers Galleries March 2023 Official Auction of the Whitman Coin & Collectibles Spring Expo, providing collectors the opportunity to acquire a piece of this numismatic time capsule.

It is unheard of to come across a private collection that has remained untouched and intact for over a century. This holding takes the slang numismatic term "fresh" to an entirely different level. A truly wonderful aspect of the collection is the cabinet in which it was stored. All of us here at Stack's Bowers Galleries were stunned when we opened the custom cabinet and began to carefully examine each tray of coins, finding row upon row of gorgeously toned gems.

The collection is a product of its time, with a focus on dates and major varieties, with mintmarks being of no consequence. It begins with the circulation strike issues of the 1790s, with Proofs coming to the fore starting with coins of the 1860s. Many of the high-grade coins and especially the Proofs are toned in a lovely manner, having spent over a century acquiring their coloration in his wooden cabinet.

Stay tuned for details on this amazing collection, scheduled to cross the block March 21-24, 2023. For further information contact Andrew Bowers (ABowers@StacksBowers.com) or Vicken Yegparian (VYegparian@StacksBowers.com).

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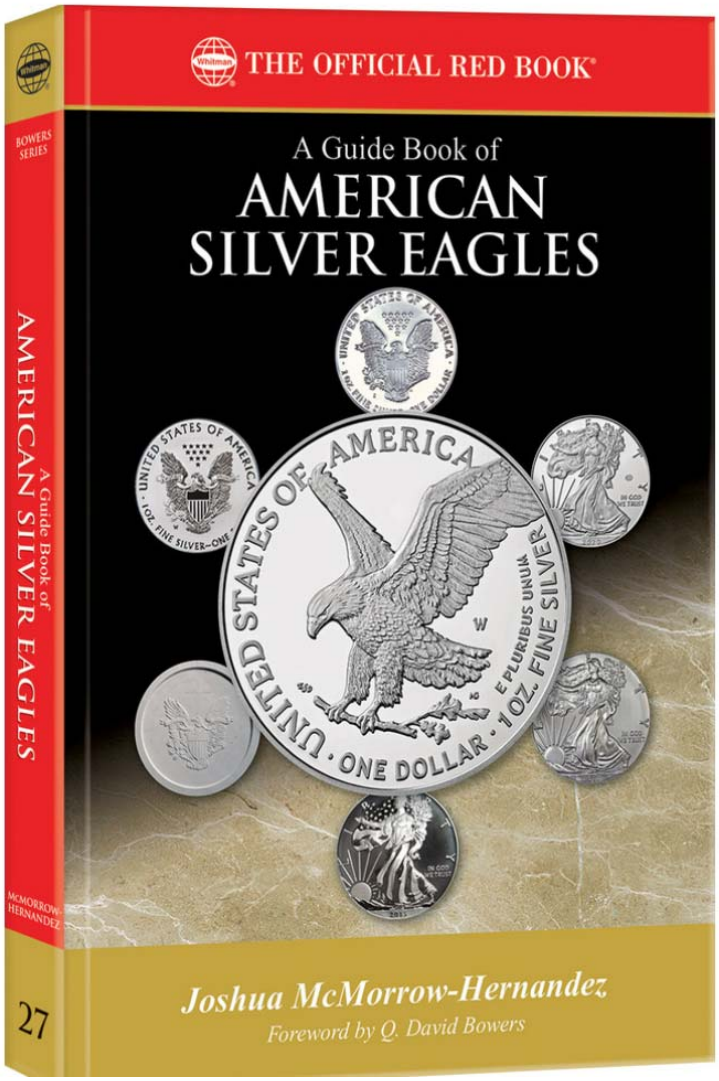
BOOK REVIEW

AMERICAN SILVER EAGLES

Joshua McMorrow-Hernandez

The long awaited Red Book guide to American Silver Eagles arrived at my doorstep a few days ago. This is the 27th edition to the individual Red Book series devoted to a particular series of coin(s) or numismatic subjects. It is also the second significant book released on the subject of Silver Eagles in the past year. The first book, released last February, also by Whitman which was the 4th edition on the subject by John M. Mercanti. The American Silver Eagle has become the modern Morgan Silver dollar. Morgan Dollars were minted to the extent of almost 650 million total coins which the American Silver Eagle's total mintage currently is also near 650 million coins.



Both books contain significant information and both would make a fine addition to the library of anyone who collects, or is interested in these coins. However, for the purpost of this review I will focus on the new Red Book edition.

This book follows the basic format of other Red Book editions and consists of 374 pages, printed soft cover in full color. The first seven chapters comprise 208 pages discussing the history of silver, silver dollars, history regarding the development and minting of the modern silver eagles and much more.

Chapter 8 begins the discussions of each date, mint, finish, and various sets which have been released. Mintages, coins certified, and current values are also discussed. Also each year is discussed not only about the specific coin but the numismatic scene and current events. Also details regarding the current years silver eagle striking's.

With 374 pages a book review of only a page cannot do this book justice. Be assured that this new Silver Eagle reference is well worth the investment of its $29.95 list price from Whitman. It can be obtained directly from Whitman as well as multiple locations on the internet and possibly your local coin dealer. Good reading.

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ANNOUNCEMENT / REQUEST

The UNS is in need of a Web Master who can design and bring on-line a Web page dedicated to the Utah Numismatic Society.

You do not need to be a world-class expert but someone who has basic experience.

Please let the Board know if you or anyone you know could help with this project.

The Money Quiz

MORGAN DOLLAR QUIZ

1. What date is the second lowest business strike mintage?

A) 1895-O **B) 1894**

C) 1889-CC **D) 1893-S**

2. What date and mint and grade is the most valuable Morgan Dollar?

A) 1889-CC PCGS MS-68 **B) 1893-S PCGS MS-65**

C) 1884-S PCGS MS-67 **D) 1892-S PCGS MS-67**

3. What is the highest grade given to a Morgan Dollar?

A) MS-69 **B) MS-67+**

C) MS-68 **D) MS-70**

4. How many business strike 1895 Morgan's were reportedly struck?

A) 30.000 **B) 12.880**

C) 12.000 **D) 100,000**

5. How many tail feathers does the first Morgan Dollar have?

A) 7TF **B) 8TF**

C) 7.8 TF **D) 8/7 TF**

6. How many mints struck Morgan Dollars?

A) 4 **B) 5**

C) 6 **D) 7**

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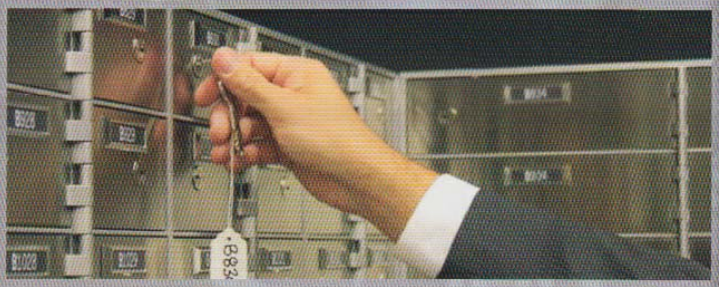

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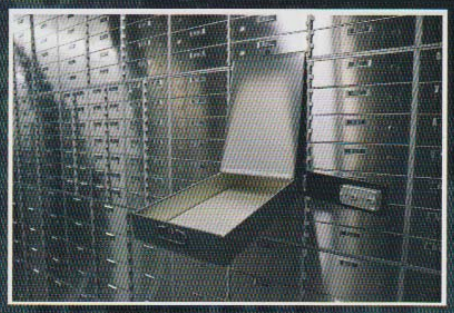

MEMBER PRICING

BOX SIZE	MONTH	YEAR
3"x 5" x 22"	$40.00	$300
3" X 10" x 22"	$50.00	$500
5" x 10" x 22"	$80.00	$800
10" X 10" x22"	$120.00	$1,200
30" x 60" x 22"	$450	$5000

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EDITOR'S MESSAGE

This and That

I thought I would try something else for this months Mint Master. I have an extensive library of old and current numismatic magazines, books, and periodicals which I have scoured and copied several interesting articles and advertisements. I presently subscribe to numerous magazines and am a member of multiple clubs, 12 to be exact, and actually have a hard time keeping up and reading everything that comes to my door, As December has just passed also my dues and renewals for my subscriptions came due to the amount of over $350.00. Which brings me to the insert in this edition that your 2023 UNS dues are once again due.

I also reviewed the new Red Book on Silver Eagles, which was #27 in that series and ordered the newly released and updated Red Book on Morgan Dollars 7th edition. Now I am not one to order updated editions of every book save for the basic Red Book but I thought my current edition which was the 1st so maybe this new 7th edition may have some new information. I am planning a review of this Morgan Dollar book next month.

I just acquired several results from the Heritage auctions held at FUN. On the front page of the January Mint Master issue were three unique coins which were sold. The 1870-S Three dollar gold coin sold for $5,520,000. The 1873-CC No Arrows Dime sold at $3,600,000 and the final unique coin was the 1870-S Half Dime selling for $3,120,000.

The final auction lot of interest to Utah collectors was the Serial #1 Lazy Deuce National Currency note from the Deseret National Bank signed by Brigham Young. This note sold for $78,000.

Sincerely,

Doug Nyholm

Got Stamps?

Old letters – Old postcards?

Do you have an old collection or accumulation of stuff that you don't know what to do with? ***I can help!*** Call me to discuss what items you have. Whether you just want to know what the value is or if you want to sell them. We can discuss what options you have to dispose of your items or I can give you a free verbal appraisal based on the current market value. Either way you will know what you have and can then make intelligent decisions as to what to do with it. Give me a call. It will be worth your time.

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UNS UPDATES

We want to give a special thanks to Larry Nielsen. He worked with the Columbus Community Center and was able to acquire a microphone at no additional cost for our meeting. All of us who don't hear as well as we used to say Thank-You to Larry next time you see him.

Also a change was voted in to change the price of the tickets at our meetings. Previously it was 3 tickets for $1 and now it will be 1 ticket for a dollar. Essentially your chances are not reduced but it will save time and resources.

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UNS Membership Application

Application for membership in the "Utah Numismatic Society"

P.O. Box 65054, Salt Lake City, UT 84165

Name(s) of Applicants:_____

Address:_____

E-Mail:_____

Phone Number:_____

Signature:_____

ANNUAL DUES

$30 Family # $20 Adult # $5 Junior / Under 18 #

By signing this application I acknowledge that I have never been convicted of a felony.

Where & When we meet:

Second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 P.M.

Columbus Center / 2530 South 500 East, SLC, UT 84115

The Utah Numismatic Society is now enjoying its 70th year serving collectors in Utah. We sponsor an annual coin show held in Sandy which you may have attended. Our monthly meetings are held monthly on the second Tuesday in Salt Lake City. We have many knowledgeable, as well as novice and beginning collectors, in attendance every month.

Our monthly publication entitled "The Mint Master" contains interesting reading featuring articles such as the 'Counterfeit Corner,' 'Book Reviews,' 'Young Numismatists,' as well as many other numismatic news-worthy columns.

Our meetings include Bourse, Auctions, expert speakers as well as our annual "Youth Night" and "Summer Picnic."

We invite you to attend one of our meetings held at the -

Columbus Center, 2530 S. 500 E., Salt Lake City.

Quiz Answers

1. **B**
2. **A**
3. **A**
4. **C**
5. **A**
6. **B**